

The Newport Mercury.

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A. D. 1758

The Newport Mercury
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
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to insertion.
No Paper discontinued (unless at the
discretion of the Editor) until arrears are
paid.
Single papers six cents, to be had at the
Office.

**PLAIN & FANCY
JOB PRINTING,**
SUCH AS

LABELS, WAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, HANDBILLS,
STAGE BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, FANFLETS,
BLANKS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS,
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LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts,
Public Meetings, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.
Promptly executed, at prices as low as those
of any other establishment.

For Newport & Providence.

The Steamer
IOLAS,
CAPT. B. F. WOOLSEY.

Will leave Providence and Newport, as
follows until further notice:

Leave Newport every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Returning, leave Providence every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 1/2
o'clock.

Fare 50 cents.

N. B. The Iolas will carry Freight cheaper
than any other conveyance.
March 22.

**New Arrangement
FOR NEW YORK
DIRECT.**

The steamer, **NARRA-
GANSETT**, Captain
Manchester, [In super-
ior order, with boilers
on deck, and wrought iron shafts,] will leave
Long Wharf, Newport, Mondays, Wednes-
days and Fridays at 8 p. m. for New York,
direct. For freight or passage apply to
ANTHONY STEWART, Agent.
Newport, April 12.

No Monopoly.

**Independent Line for New York, via
Newport.**—Fare \$2.

The staunch & commodious steamer **NEP-
TUNE**, Capt. Rollins,
will leave Long Wharf
Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, until further notice, at about
half past 7 o'clock, p. m. for New York.
The N. will leave Newport for Provi-
dence every Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-
urday morning on her arrival from New York
about 5 o'clock. Fare 50 cents.

The Neptune has been thoroughly over-
hauled the past winter, having a pair of
new boilers, by which her speed will be
much increased. A large forward cabin
has been added to her accommodations,
which, with an airy suite of state rooms,
will make her the most desirable convey-
ance between New York, Providence and
Boston.

Merchandise generally, 5 cents per foot.
Boats, shoes, bonnets and hats, 4 cents
per foot.

Goods consigned to the agent at New-
port, will be shipped free of commissions or
storage. For further information, apply to
CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.

**Independent Line
FOR NEW YORK.**
CABIN PASSAGE, \$2.00. DECK, \$1.

**THE SPLENDID STEAM BOAT
TELEGRAPH,**

CAPTAIN WISWALL.

Will leave Newport for New York,
MONDAY EVENING, about half past
8 o'clock.

Regular days for leaving New-
port for New York Monday, Wednesday
and Friday.

The TELEGRAPH will leave New-
port for Providence every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday morning, on her
arrival from N. York. Fare 50 cts.

All kinds of freight taken at the lowest
rates. That portion of the Public who are
desirous of seeing the fare kept at the
above low rates, will do well to patronize
the Independent Line.

For Freight or passage apply to
CHAS. N. TILLEY,
No. 142, Thames street.
Newport, April 12, 1845.—tf.

POETRY.

From the Christian Parlor Magazine.
Cheer ye up, oh Stricken Hearted.
BY ADELIA MORTON.

Cheer ye up, oh stricken hearted!
Though ye shed the silent tear,
Hope and trust shall not be parted,
By the hand of doubt or fear.

Sighing inward does thy spirit
Bow to sorrow, sink with care?
Know that trusting souls inherit
Joy and bliss surpassing fair.

Is thy heart in trouble, beating
Strong emotion? Trust on still—
Hope and Faith will soon come meeting
At thy spirit's crystal rill.

There the pearls of Promise dropping,
Soon shall dazzle Hope's bright eye,
And thy Faith in sweetness stopping,
Bring thee jewels from the sky.

Is thy spirit now unstringing
Every chord of heavenly birth?
Let new Trust thy gladness bring,
Lift thee far away from earth.

Catch thee now, thou hast a token,
Strains seraphic from on high,
Let not now thy harp be broken,
While sweet Mercy hovers nigh.

Time hath weeping, hath its burden,
Time hath sighing, Time hath care,
But beyond there is a garden,
Ye may gain it—it is there!

Then cheer up, oh stricken hearted!
Spirit calm will come to thee!
The mellow tints ye mourn departed,
Robe the sky beyond our sea!

Then be Hoping, Trusting, Praying!
Be ye steady, firm and true!
And no more shalt thou go straying,
With the better land in view.

A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1786.
(Con.)

The Rev. Dr. Stiles for many years
Pastor of the 2d Congregational Church
in Newport, received his dismissal and
took a final leave of his old society this
year, he had been for some years Presi-
dent of Yale College, but visited Newport
occasionally and preached to his Con-
gregation.

A Convention composed of Delegates
from 16 towns assembled at East Green-
wich on the 22d of August, and passed
resolutions to support the acts of the As-
sembly respecting Paper Money.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, formerly an
eminent Physician of Boston, and a na-
tive of Rhode Island, died at Newport on
the 8th of August in the 80th year of his
age.

Dr. Thomas Truman, died at North
Providence August 7, 1786 aged 35.—
He was a member of the Legislature and
a man of considerable literary acquire-
ments.

Dr. Thomas Wickes, a respectable
Physician, died at Cranston on the 19th
of August 1786 aged 41 years. He was
a member of the Society of Friends.

*REV. EZRA STILES, D. D.
President Stiles, was born at North Ha-
ven (Conn.) Nov. 29 1727, (o. s.). He gradu-
ated at Yale College in the year 1746; and
in 1749 was appointed a Tutor in the College,
in which station he continued 6 years. In
the year 1755 on the death of the Rev. Mr.
Pearing he received and accepted an invita-
tion from the 2d Congregational Church at New-
port, to become their Pastor. He settled in
the pastoral office at that place, and for many
years discharged its duties with singular abili-
ty and reputation. As a minister of the gos-
pel he was distinguished for very uncommon
attainments in theological learning, for un-
equalled eloquence and fervent piety. Posses-
sed of great strength, and singular versatility
of genius, he applied himself to the study of
literature and general science; and by un-
wearied assiduity, united with an extraordi-
nary acumen of mind and retentiveness of
memory, soon raised himself to that conspic-
uous rank, which he richly merited and long
enjoyed in the literary world.

On the commencement of the difficulties
between Great Britain and her American Col-
onies, he warmly espoused the cause of his
country, and many of the essays published in
the Mercury at that period, in opposition to
the Stamp Act and other obnoxious measures,
were from his pen.

In 1776, being obliged by the events of the
war to leave his congregation, he was called
to preach at Portsmouth (N. H.) but he de-
clined an offered settlement, hoping at some
future period his flock might be regathered,
and that he might again take the oversight of
them at Newport.

In 1777 he was elected President of Yale
College, and afterwards Professor of Ecclesi-
astical History; and in June 1778 was instal-
led in the Presidency, in which he contin-
ued until his death. He maintained an exten-
sive literary correspondence with learned men,
both in this and foreign countries; was a
member of the most respectable Philosophical
Societies, and received the first honors of
some of the principal Universities both in the
United States and Great Britain.

He died at New Haven (Conn.) on the 12th

of May 1795 of a bilious fever in the 68th
year of his age.

*DR. SYLVESTER GARDINER.

Dr. Gardiner was a native of South Kings-
town (R. I.) He obtained a first rate medi-
cal education in Europe and on his return to
his native Country, established himself in
Boston as a Practitioner of Medicine, and as a
Druggist. His success was such that he
acquired great wealth, which enabled him to
connect himself with an Association that
purchased large tracts of land in Maine. At
the commencement of the Revolution he left
the Country and went to England. His lands
amounting to 100,000 Acres, were confiscated
by the State of Massachusetts and sold at
Auction.

After the peace, he returned to America,
having shortly before married for his second
wife, a Miss Goldwater, daughter of an Amer-
ican Loyalist, who in age, was his junior by
nearly half a Century. On his arrival at
Newport from London, he took a house, and
again resumed the practice of Physic and
Surgery, which he followed until his death,
which took place, after a short illness, Aug.
8, 1786.

In the confiscation of his lands it was subse-
quently ascertained that there had been some
legal informality in the transaction, and his
heirs afterwards recovered the property.

He left a son, John Gardiner, Esq. who was
an eminent lawyer at Fowellborough (Maine),
and a Representative from that town to the
Massachusetts Legislature, who was father
of the late Rev. Dr. J. S. Gardiner, a cele-
brated Episcopal clergyman in Boston.

The following obituary notice appeared in
the Mercury, of Aug. 14, 1786, which will
show the estimation in which he was held:

"On Tuesday last, departed this life in
this City, Doctor Sylvester Gardiner, in the
80th year of his age.

He was a native of this State, but for many
years prior to the Revolution, an inhabitant of
Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, where
in the line of his chemical and medical pro-
fession he long stood foremost. He was pos-
sessed of a most uncommon Vigour and Activ-
ity of Mind, and by unremitting Diligence
and Attention acquired a large property,
which though much injured by the late civil
War, is not wholly annihilated. His Christian
Duty and Fortitude were exemplary, as his
honesty was inflexible, and his friendship sin-
cere. He has left behind him to deplore his
Loss, a truly excellent Lady, and a numerous
Posterity.

His remains, attended by many of his Re-
latives, and of the most respectable Citizens
were removed to Trinity Church on the Fri-
day following, when the funeral service was
read, and a Sermon suitable to the Solemnity,
at his particular Desire, delivered to a very
crowded Audience. After which the body
was interred under the Church. The Colors
of the Shipping in the Harbor were displayed
half mast high, and every other mark of re-
spect shown by the Inhabitants on the mourn-
ful occasion.

Select Tales

THE ORPHAN GIRL; OR, SEEKING A PLACE.

"God help you, my poor child," said
Mr Franklin kindly to Grace Winthrop,
"an orphan with your bread to seek.—
Yours is a sorrowful fate. 'Tis a cold,
hard world for the young and friendless
to struggle with, and I would I could
shelter you from its neglect and unkind-
ness; but you know I have scarce where-
withal to feed mine own."

"Dear Sir," replied the poor girl,
gratefully, "call me not friendless while
I have you and Mrs Franklin to look for
counsel and affection. I know all your
kind heart would suggest, but believe me,
in giving me shelter and protection until
I can procure a situation wherein I can
earn an independence, you are giving
me all I could desire. I fear not for the
future; for although it may be a cold,
hard world, yet surely it will not deny
the means to one who earnestly seeks an
opportunity for exertion and industry—
and, as to the neglect and unkindness of
strangers, it can scarcely add, I think,
to the sorrows of one so bereaved as I am,"
and she glanced sadly at the deep
mourning she wore, whose freshness told
how recent was the blow from which she
had suffered. The tone of enthusiastic
sorrow announcing such utter desolation
of spirit, and yet so mingled with san-
guine trust in the future and confidence
in herself, would have told even a care-
less observer that she was young in af-
fection and ignorant of the world and its
trials.

"Earn an independence," repeated Mr
Franklin mournfully, as he looked at
the youthful and delicate creature whom
nature never seemed to have intended for
the cruel trials fortune had thrown in her
path; there is but little independence, my
child, in this world to those who have to
gain their daily bread by their daily toil.
But why," he added, checking himself,
"should I seek to dampen the hopes that
sustain you? Forebodings only darken
the present, while anticipation cannot
lighten the future, and," continued he
more cheerfully, "we none of us know
what is in store for us. You mean then
to answer this advertisement of Mrs
Gore's?"

"Yes, sir. I shall call there this
morning."

Our heroine was not only an orphan,
as we have stated, but a stranger in a
strange land. Her father had been a
man of family and fortune, and Grace
had been reared in all the refinements

and luxury of wealth. But misfortune
had overtaken them, and when Mr
Winthrop died, all that was left his widow
was her right of dower, which, though
small, was sufficient to supply the wants
of herself and daughter. Two or three
years had passed thus quietly away, when
the rapidly failing health of Mrs Winthrop
induced her to yield to the urgent entrea-
ties of Grace, and seek for more skil-
ful medical aid in one of the larger cities
than could be afforded them in their
quiet retirement. They had, therefore,
taken lodgings over a book store kept
by Mr Franklin, who, with his good wife,
soon became interested in the invalid
and her lovely daughter, which interest
kindled into affection for the unhappy
girl when she was shortly after left alone,
friendless and unprotected, without the
means to supply her daily wants. They
knew that her birth and education entit-
led her to a different sphere than that in
which misfortune had cast her, and they
felt that she was of different clay and
superior workmanship from the beings
around her, and with an innate generosi-
ty and refinement of feeling so frequent-
ly found in the middle classes for those
whom misfortune had humbled, they ac-
knowledgeed the superiority of her ac-
quirements and the elegance of her man-
ners, as much in poverty as they could
have done in her prouder fortunes, and
treated her with respect and considera-
tion, that under the present circumstances
few in the wealthier classes in which
was born would have accorded her.

"A lady wishes to speak with you,
ma'm," said the servant to Mrs. Gore.

"Who can it be at this hour?" ex-
claimed Mrs. Gore, with surprise. "Is
it a lady, or only a woman, Susan?" con-
tinued she impatiently. You do make
such strange mistakes."

"I think she is a lady, ma'm," said
the girl; "she seems quite young and
delicate like."

"Well! well!" interrupted her mis-
tress. I see no one now. Tell her I am
engaged."

"I think, ma'm, she wants to see you
about something particular," continued
the girl, as she lingered at the door.

"Do as I bid you," replied the lady
imperatively. "Say I am engaged. You
should have said so at first. You know
I never see any one before twelve o'-
clock," and Mrs Gore resumed her oc-
cupation, which happened to be counting
her silver ere she replaced it in her pan-
tries, being part of her usual routine of
her mourning duties, in which she prided
herself on never allowing any thing to
interrupt her.

The servant came back presently with,
"Please ma'm, when will she return? she
wants to see you about an advertise-
ment."

"Oh," said Mrs. Gore, "a governess, I
suppose. Tell her she may call in about
two hours."

The kind-hearted servant-girl waited
a moment, as she said, "She seems very
tired, and I thought if you would see
her—"

"You thought," repeated Mrs Gore, in
an accent of amazement at an inferior's
taking such a liberty; "and pray what
business have you to think? Do as I
command you instantly," and the girl dis-
appeared with her message.

"In about two hours," said Grace
Winthrop, faintly. "I will call then at
twelve o'clock," and she slowly turned
from the door, uncertain what direction
to take, as Mr Franklin lived almost at
an opposite extremity of the city to that
in which Mrs. G. resided and the dis-
tance therefore precluded her returning
there to retrace her steps within the ap-
pointed time, and to expend the little of
her remaining strength in wandering up
and down the streets during the interval
occupied by Mrs Gore in counting silver,
ordering dinner, and scolding servants,
was the only alternative left her.

Wearily and faint, Grace Winthrop
once more presented herself at Mrs.
Gore's door, and this time not in vain.—
She was ushered in the parlor, where
the mistress of the mansion, who advanced
to meet her as she said,

"You are the young woman who
called this morning, I suppose? Sit
down."

Grace trembled a little, and her voice
faltered as she answered the question put
her by Mrs. Gore, who fixed her cold
grey eyes with the most scrutinizing ex-
pression and unwinking gaze upon the
poor girl's face, as if she would read
every lineament in the expectation of
finding falsehood and imposition in some
feature or look.

"You are an orphan, you say? she
asked in a suspicious tone, as if dubious
of the fact. "How long since you lost
your parents?"

"My father some years ago; my
mother," she added, drawing a long quick
breath, "not two months since."

Mrs. Gore proceeded, in the same tone
of unfeeling curiosity, to inquire into our
heroine's present situation and past his-
tory, what had been her father's means,
and how her mother had been maintained,

interspersed with remarks as to their
improvidence in leaving their child so
unprovided for.

"You have no friends, then, but these
Franklins, in whose house you happen to
board?"

"None in this city, madam; but I am
permitted to refer to the Rev. Mr. C. of
P., who has known me from childhood,
and to Madam B., by whom I was edu-
cated, for testimonials as to the requisite
qualifications for the situation I propose
to fill."

"Mr. C. of P.? I do not know him—
never heard of him," replied Mrs. Gore,
seeming rather to doubt the existence of
such an individual. "You were educa-
ted at Mrs. B's. You speak French of
course, and understand the piano?"

"Yes, madam," replied Grace, modest-
ly but firmly.

"German and the harp, also?"

"Neither," answered Grace.

"Neither?" repeated Mrs. Gore, in an
accent of surprise, and distending her
cold grey eyes, as if ears alone could
hardly take in so monstrous an assertion.

"Neither? German is now so generally
studied that it has become almost an in-
dispensable part of a liberal education,
and if my daughters were to study but
one language, I would not neglect the
German, not only for its rich stores of
literature, (Mrs Gore did not herself un-
derstand a word of the language, and
seldom read in any,) but also as a disci-
pline for the mind. I consider its study
essential," and mounting her stilts, the
lady talked a little unintelligible nonsense,
calculated to impress Grace with a deep
sense of her own deficiency in the re-
quisites for imparting the liberal and
enlarged course of education expected by
Mrs Gore for her daughters.

"How old are you?" asked Mrs. Gore.

"Nineteen, madam," answered Grace.

"Scarcely as old as that, I should im-
agine," rejoined Mrs. Gore, and she con-
tinued with added severity of look and
voice, "you do not look strong. Is your
health good?"

The sharpness with which these ques-
tions were put would seem to have indi-
cated that delicate health and feeble con-
stitution were faults not to be pardoned in
one seeking a place."

Grace's pale face flushed a little as
she answered, "The long confinement at-
tendant on my mother's illness has enfee-
bled me somewhat, but my constitution is
naturally strong, and I have never been
seriously indisposed in my life."

"What salary would you expect?"
was the next inquiry, but, taking advan-
tage of the momentary hesitation of our
heroine, she continued, with quickness
and decision, "you must be aware that
your youth and inexperience, and igno-
rance of the harp and German, will be
an obstacle in most families of your ob-
taining any situation higher than that of
nursery governess. Your friendless
position, however, interests me, and
should I, upon inquiry, find your story
correct (Grace colored deeply) I might be
induced to overlook deficiencies that I
must supply at the great expense of pro-
curing masters; of course, therefore, I
should not think of giving you over fifty
dollars a year, but, as a home must be
your first object, that is as much, I pre-
sume, as you could expect to receive."

Fifty dollars a year! Poor Grace
gasped for breath. Less than the wages
of a housemaid, to one to whom the
moral and mental culture of a family of
young daughters was to be intrusted?

"On those terms, which few would
offer you," continued the lady, sharply,
"I am willing to engage you for six
months."

Grace hesitated as she answered, "I
must consult my friends first, madam, on
the subject, as the terms are much less
than I have been led to expect."

"Olive asking for more," could
scarcely have excited greater indigna-
tion than the modest answer of poor
Grace.

"As you please," replied Mrs. Gore,
haughtily. "I am sorry to see so grasp-
ing and avaricious a disposition in one so
young. Most girls in your situation
would be glad to secure the respectability
and comforts of such a home as this, with
a sufficiency—but as you please."

Grace rose, and, with beating heart
and burning cheeks, took her leave of
Mrs. Gore.

"She has temper," said that lady,
turning to her sister, who happened to be
in the room, in a tone of displeasure at
making the discovery of poor Grace's
being mortal: "Did you see how she
colored. Such notions as these people
have. It is truly disgusting."

Thus ended Grace Winthrop's first
essay at "seeking a place." How much
does actual personal experience teach!
Grace thought she had drained the cup
of sorrow to its dregs when she found
herself standing alone in the world, bereav-
ed of the home and friends that had
made her past life so happy; and when
Mr. Franklin had talked of the neglect
and unkindness she must prepare her-
self to meet, his words fell almost un-

heeded to her ear, feeling, in the first
anguish of her affliction, that earth could
add nothing to the sorrows of her pre-
sent situation. Half an hour's conver-
sation with Mrs. Gore had taught her a
very different lesson, and almost changed
the current of her nature. She had en-
tered gentle, confiding, dejected—as she
left, the heart that she had thought al-
most broken, throbbed quick with indig-
nation, and her cheeks tingled with her
first sense of doubt and impertinence.

"How weak, how foolish I am," said
Grace to herself, as she walked on with
a rapidly her feeble frame would scarce-
ly have been equal to an hour before;

"how foolish, to let this woman's im-
pertinence move me so. Why should I
care for the unfeeling remarks of a stran-
ger? Surely I shall not find others like
her, and why feel as I do?"

Why, poor Grace? because you are
flesh and blood, a bit of poor human na-
ture, a fact that Mrs. Gore, and others in
her situation, forget when addressing
themselves to those who solicit their aid,
kindness, or employ.

Grace now drew from her pocket-book
another advertisement, put in her hands
by Mr. Franklin. Mrs. Livingston.—
Square. Trembling with agitation and
fear, she now presented herself at Mrs.
Livingston's door, and, almost to her re-
lief, was told she was "not at home."

"At what hour shall I find her?"

"Indeed, I don't know," replied the
man carelessly, who saw at a glance that
Grace was a "nobody"; just after dinner
is as good a time as any. They dine
at five, about seven, say."

"At seven, then, I will return," and,
drawing a long breath, as if relieved for
the present from what she felt scarce
equal to encounter, Grace turned her
footsteps once more to Mr. Franklin's.

Seven o'clock found Grace again at
Mrs. Livingston's door. The lady was
at home, and in a moment more she was
ushered in her presence. This time, how-
ever, she was not subject to the searching
and suspicious glances which had so
pained her in Mrs. Gore's reception, for
Mrs. Livingston, who sat playing cards
with a gentleman apparently some years
her senior, scarce raised her eyes as she
said, carelessly,

"You wish a situation as governess—
speak French, of course," and, still con-
tinuing her game, said gaily to the gen-
tleman, "je propose."

Grace glanced around the richly fur-
nished apartment, with its mirrors and
French ornaments, and her eyes again
rested on the delicate and high-bred mis-
tress of the mansion, whose cold but
beautiful features seemed unclouded and
untouched by any sentiment more pro-
found than that inspired by the
macaw or canary whose united notes
filled the apartment with a din that scarce
permitted Grace to hear her own voice.

"Can you dress hair?" she continued,
not raising her eyes to Grace, who, start-
led and surprised at the question, stam-
mered as she answered—

"No madam I do not think I am very
skilful in that respect."

"That is unfortunate. Do you under-
stand plaiting and fluting, and where do
your parents reside?"

Grace had found some difficulty in
entering into her family history with
Mrs Gore, who, however, had extracted
the whole by dint of questioning, and
she found it scarcely less painful to re-
capitulate the past to the careless and
half listening lady who now addressed her.

"An orphan, without friends," and the
gentleman, raising his eyebrows and
lowering his voice, as he put up his
hand to his mouth to screen the sound
from Grace's ear, he added, "a queer
story. Have nothing to do with her. I
do not like her looks."

At these words, Mrs Livingston raised
her eye glass, and, for the first time gave
a full and deliberate look at the poor girl,
who partly turned away her face to
conceal the tears she felt streaming
down her cheek, while the servant girl,
who entered just then, did not scruple to
follow the example of her superiors in
giving Grace a stare, in which, however,
good nature seemed struggling with cu-
riosity; but the man who had caught the
whisper of his master, looked back from
the door with a grin that seemed to con-
vey an intimation not quite so benevolent.

"You'll not suit me," was the calm
and cold result of Mrs. Livingston's in-
vestigation, and Grace quitted the house
with a crushing sense of insult and deg-
radation she had never dreamed of be-
fore.

A passionate fit of weeping relieved
her overcharged heart, as she retraced
her steps to Mr. Franklin's house, where
the warm and cordial sympathy of her
humble but kind friends, once more en-
couraged and soothed her.

"Hope cometh with the morrow," and
Grace rose on the morrow with renewed
strength and resolution. One place yet
remained untried, Mrs. Cunningham's
trusted, would prove very different from
either of the ladies on whom she had al-

ready called. Grace was this time more fortunate than she had been in either of her previous visits, for she found the lady at home and ready to receive her; she was admitted, therefore, at once, and found Mrs. Cunningham surrounded by a group of children. She rose as our heroine entered, and, advancing to meet Grace, kindly invited her to be seated.

"Now, Johnny, darling," she said, turning to a little fellow some four years old, "don't play drum for a few minutes, while mamma is talking to Miss Winthrop."

Johnny stopped for a moment, as he stood staring with his round eyes at Grace and then began a rub-a-dub-dub.

"He is so delighted with his birth-day present," continued the mother, gazing with delight at her boy. "Come here, Johnny, and show your drum to this lady," but Johnny never budged, and the rub-a-dub-dub continued without pause or mercy.

"He is our only boy, Miss Winthrop," continued Mrs. Cunningham; "I have six girls, but this is our only son. Come here, Fanny, here Charlotte," and she called little girl after little girl, whose platter faces, and pig-tails, and black silk aprons, seemed all cut after the same pattern, only varying from each other an inch or so in length.

After a little conversation as to acquisitions and references, Mrs. Cunningham said,

"I should wish to impress upon you, my dear Miss Winthrop, the importance of studying the different minds of your pupils. It is not so much in stated lessons that I look for their improvement, as to that instruction which is imparted in familiar conversation, which amuse without fatiguing the youthful mind; and above all, I would not have them forced forward too fast. You will find Gertrude very precocious, full of ambition and excitability. Emma again, is timid and retiring, and requires encouragement and approbation. Fanny is a child of very peculiar turn of mind, and I think it better always to yield to the prevailing train of thought and feeling which governs her for the moment; and Helen," but what was Helen's peculiarity we forget, but something that betokened rare endowments, and so Grace found that the Misses Cunningham, were all very uncommon children, though from their round flat faces, no mortal would have suspected it. That Mrs. Cunningham was a weak woman and the children somewhat spoiled, required, but little observation to discover, but then there was kindness in the mother's tones, and love even in her folly, and although she might and probably would overtax Grace's strength and severely try her patience, the terms being much nearer those Grace had named to herself than the sum offered by Mrs. Goro, she gladly closed with the offer.

"We shall leave the city, however, in a few days for the summer," said Mrs. Cunningham; "and I shall not be able to receive you under two months. By the middle of Sept., I shall expect to see you." This somewhat disappointed Grace, as she could not bear intruding longer on the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, but they would not hear a word to the contrary.

"Dear, dear Grace," said little Helen, putting her arms around her neck, "how sorry I shall be when you go away from us. And then I must give up my music too, for papa says he cannot afford to give me a teacher."

"Dear child," said Grace kissing her affectionately, "I do not mean to let you give up your music. I expressly arranged with Mrs. Cunningham that I am to have every Saturday afternoon to give you your lesson."

"Dear, sweet, good Grace," exclaimed the child joyfully. "Now, you must sing me one of your beautiful songs after tea, won't you? It is so long since you have sung for us."

"What an exquisite voice!" Mr. Franklin who is that singing?" said a young gentleman who happened to be purchasing some books in the front store. "Such perfect taste and finished execution, continued the young man with enthusiasm."

"My daughter is taking her lesson," replied the good man, not quite attending to the question, and still thinking of his little Helen's "Away with Melancholy," which he looked upon as a master-piece in music.

Whether by design or accident, Mr. Harrison was purchasing some trifle in the store at about the same hour the next evening, and listening with delight to the same melody that had so entranced him the night before.

"You seem very fond of music," Mr. Harrison said Mr. Franklin. "Perhaps you would like to step into the back room and hear my little girl play."

"I should indeed, sir," replied the young man, eagerly delighted at an opportunity of seeing the unknown songstress, although Helen's "Away with Melancholy" was to be the penalty. If he had been surprised at hearing such music in such a quarter, how was that surprise heightened in seeing the fair performer herself. The uncommon loveliness and elegance of Grace would have struck him, no matter in what circle he had met her, and certainly the small back parlor and little front shop did not lessen the illusion of that beauty and elegance.

To appear charmed with the child's music was a matter of course, nor was he satisfied until he had heard "Away with Melancholy" three times, when the little girl declared that now it was "Miss Winthrop's turn to sing," on which Mr. Harrison ventured to second her petition, and Mr. Franklin, whose gratified paternal vanity would not willingly have

refused the young man any request at the present moment, would not allow Grace to quit the piano, and thus two hours passed with a rapidity scarce any of the party were aware of.

The interest Mr. Harrison henceforth took in little Helen's music was quite surprising, and Mr. Franklin, with all the simplicity in the world, gave him free access to that little back parlor, which was now becoming the plainest frame work to the prettiest romance ever woven by youth, beauty, and music.

Independent in fortune, enthusiastic in temperament, Mr. Harrison had only to consult his own heart and Grace's eyes to lead him to a decision, and ere the middle of September had come round, the blushing and happy Grace had made engagements which prevented her from fulfilling that already formed with Mrs. Cunningham, who was a little inclined to murmur and think Grace "selfish" in preferring her own happiness to her convenience.

Established in her own house, a loved and loving wife, courted by the gay, and flattered by the prosperous, Grace ever remembered and treated her early friends with the gratitude and respect due their worth and generosity, and, above all, never forgot to receive with kindness and sympathy those whose sad lot it was to be "seeking a place."

Singular Presentiment.—The Argus of last evening states that Mrs. Dorothea Foss, who died at her residence in Ensor street, near Madison, on Saturday evening at the advanced age of 99 years, dreamt some nine years since that she would die on the 5th of April, 1845, and her acquaintances have often heard her state her presentiment. About two years ago she accidentally fell out of bed, and broke her hip, and otherwise injured herself, so that all hopes of her recovery were given up, but she steadily insisted that she would get about again, and not die until the 5th of April, 1845, and singular though it may be, yet such is the fact, she did live until last Saturday, the 5th of April, and died on that day.

Balt. Sun. The Louisville Journal states that four prisoners effected their escape from the jail of that city by taking the wires out of their tin basins and picking the locks with them. Having opened their cells and then the doors, inside and outside, they leisurely locked them again, so that their escape was not known until after daylight.

James K. Camp, a retired merchant residing at Farmington, Conn., committed suicide on Saturday evening last by hanging himself in his own bed room. A sister lay dead at the time of his committing the deed.

A foot race took place at New Orleans on Sunday, the 30th ult., in which Goldersleeve, Archer of N. O., and Ellsworth, of Boston, were the competitors. It was won by the former, who made his ten miles in 59 minutes and 50 seconds. The purse was \$500. Ellsworth ran nearly six and stopped. Goldersleeve's achievement excited great applause.

It appears by an item in the Boston Journal, that a riot has recently occurred at Portland, opposite St. John, N. B., and the military were called out to suppress it. Four of the rioters were shot, before the mob would disperse. One of them is not expected to recover.

Lafayette city, a part of New Orleans, by act of the late Congress, has become a port of entry.

Parricide by an Insane Woman.—On the 2d inst., a frightful murder was committed in the town of Virgil, (N. Y.) about 20 miles from Ithaca, by a Miss Edwards. On the morning of that day she requested her mother to go on an errand to a house a few rods distant from theirs, and whilst she was absent, approached Mr. Edwards her father, who was shaving, and struck him a violent blow across the back of the neck with an axe. He fell to the floor, his head nearly severed from his body. Having repeated the blow two or three times, she cut his throat with the razor that he had been using. Miss Edwards then called from the door to her mother, and when she returned, attacked her with the razor. With the assistance of a little boy, however, it was wrested from her before she had been able to do much more mischief. The reason assigned by the murderer for these dreadful deeds, was that she thought the family had lived long enough, and after killing the other members, she intended to put an end to her own life. Miss Edwards is about 30 years of age, was a member of the Presbyterian church at Virgil, and had about \$2000 at interest, one half the proceeds of which she annually gave for the support of the minister. She had previously exhibited symptoms of insanity, but not to a degree to alarm her friends.

Dreadful accident at Valley Falls.—Isabella Walker, an operative in one of the Mills at Valley Falls was killed on Saturday, in the following manner. She was leaning against the box of the main shaft, when her clothes being caught in one of the bands, she was carried round with the wheel. Her brains were literally dashed out before the machinery could be stopped. The unfortunate girl, who was very industrious and exemplary, was of Scottish descent, but had lost both father and mother, and when she met her death was among entire strangers. Her funeral was solemnized on Sunday.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Great Western. 21 Days later from Europe.

The steamer GREAT WESTERN, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning bringing intelligence from England to March 29th. We are indebted to the N. Y. Evening Post for the following summary of the news.

In consequence of the abolition of the duty on Cotton and the promise of an abundant crop, the market has been depressed somewhat, and speculation had nearly ceased.

The Corn trade was dull, and appears likely to continue so.

The Sugar market was brisk and the demand for American Beef and Pork tolerably active.

Oils had met a more ready sale, and a slight advance has been made.

The income tax and new scale of sugar duties will pass without alteration, but the latter are a mass of anomalies and inconsistencies. After all the pains which has been taken (and in good faith) to exclude slave labor sugar, it turns out that the United States, under the "most favored nation clause" of an existing treaty has the right to send her slave grown sugar to England; and, as there is a distinction in favor of Moscovado sugar, the slave-grown produce of Louisiana will actually come in at 232 duty, whilst the white clayed free labor sugars of Java and Manila will have to pay 280. This loophole was not foreseen, but through it Louisiana sugar will find admission into England.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon rose to complain that as between England and the United States the favors were all on one side, English merchants complained, as he considered justly, of the loss inflicted on them by the change made in the United States tariff of August, 1842. Under the 26th section of the new tariff, goods coming from England, which were shipped before the imposition of the new duties was known, were exposed to ruinous duties to the extent of 90 or 100 per cent on silk goods and 120 on cotton goods. Goods from the eastward of the Cape were subjected to much lower duties. This he considered an infraction of the treaty with the United States, which provided that no duty should be imposed on goods from England higher than was imposed on goods from any other country. By the change, a single house in Glasgow had lost £3,000 and the total loss to British merchants was estimated at £200,000. The Americans he said, appeared fully alive to the importance of the treaty whenever it was in their favor, for they had insisted on the repayment of the amount of duties levied on their rice by England in excess of that levied on rice from Africa. The Earl of Aberdeen in reply said, that the subject had been brought under the notice of the government of Washington, both by Mr. Fox and Mr. Packenham, but that it had not received the attention which it deserved.

When Lord Clarendon spoke, the discovery about the admission of Louisiana sugar under the most favored nation clause had not been, otherwise it would materially have strengthened his lordship's argument. In reply to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was not the intention of government at present, to make any alteration in the tobacco duties. Probably the English government will wait to see what will be the course pursued by the President elect, in respect to the American tariff.

A conversation has also taken place in the Commons in reference to the Oregon territory. Mr. Roebuck, the member from Bath, formerly connected with Canada, and who has given some attention to American affairs, thought that if the case was properly looked into, it would be seen at once that the United States had no just claim West of the Rocky Mountains, and that the conduct of the House of Representatives in that matter was enough to rouse indignation. Sir Robert Peel, in reply said, that Mr. Roebuck would see that the relations of England were not with the House of Representatives, but with the American Executive. He quite agreed that while negotiations were pending, nothing could be more unseemly than to use any language of bluster or menace; but whilst forbearing to do so, he hoped the House would not infer that her Majesty's government were not deeply sensible of the importance of the subject. Another member asked Sir Robert if he had seen the work on California, by M. de Moiras—a scientific gentleman sent out by the French government, and in which, after stating that he had examined the Oregon question, M. de Moiras says of the English claim—"Il faut avouer que cette fois la raison et le droit sont de leur côté."

President Tyler's parting message respecting the slave trade, has excited some surprise from the fact that the President seems to have penned it under the remarkable misapprehension that negroes captured from slave ships, when landed in the West Indies, are subject to slavery in another shape under the name of "apprenticeship."

The Queen and Prince Albert lately paid a visit to the famous "Blue-coat" charity school, where Coleridge, Lamb and others were educated, in order to inspect the school, and to see the 800 boys eat their supper.

In consequence of the explosion of a

steam-engine boiler on the Lea river, near London, three men were blown into the air and killed, and five thousand panes of glass were shattered in the neighboring houses.

A fire broke out in a rope factory at Greenwich, by which property to the amount of £40,000 has been destroyed.

Another serious fire occurred near Oxford street, arising from a child playing with lucifer matches.

Seven persons have been drowned by the upsetting of a passage boat on the Royal Irish canal; and eight more drowned on Lough Ree, near Athlone, by the upsetting of a boat.

By the latest news from India, it appears that the Punjab is in a most distracted state. Heera Singh, the reigning minister, has been assassinated by some members of his family, and his head carried on a pike about the streets of Lahore. One petty chief was intriguing against another for power. In the mean while the English are on one side, and Akbar Khan, the Afghan chief, on the other, were watching the current of events.

A railway company had been formed at Bombay.

In China, all was tranquil.

In Ireland things continue pretty quiet. It is stated positively that the Queen goes both to Ireland and Paris this year.

Mr. Ward, about whom and his "Ideal Church" there has lately been such a fuss at Oxford, is about to marry a young and handsome lady. As this is rather a course at variance with Mr. Ward's proclaimed opinions, he has thought proper to publish a long letter on celibacy and matrimony, in which he states that he holds "celibacy to be a higher condition of life than marriage," for those who have a "vocation" for celibacy; but that he has no such "vocation," and that therefore, to him, vows of chastity would be "a fearful snare."—"Oh 'tis love, 'tis love!"

Sir H. F. Barrington, a gentleman aged 91, has been burned to death in Dublin, by his clothes accidentally taking fire.

A "Protestant" opposition appears to be getting up in England and Ireland against Sir Robert Peel's proposed increase of the grant to the Catholic College of Maynooth. Sir Robert is denounced by the Dublin Conservative Association as a man in whom Protestants can have no confidence.

Tawell, the Quaker, has been tried for the murder of his mistress, Sarah Hart, at Salt-hill, and found guilty on the clearest evidence. It will be recollected that this man was caught by means of the electric telegraph from Slough to London—a communication for his apprehension having been forwarded by this means after he had left Slough in the train. He is to be executed at Aylesbury on Friday the 27th April.

A young man named Topping has also been executed for shooting, in a fit of jealousy, a girl with whom he kept company.

FRANCE.—After a squabble in the House of Peers, ministers have been outwitted on the secret service bill. The defeat, however, is not thought likely to lead to their resignation. A dreadful accident has occurred at Algiers. By some neglect or other, a powder magazine, situated below the barracks, exploded, and about 200 people, principally soldiers, were killed.

In the other continental states things continue quiet, with the exception of Switzerland, where there is a succession of "rows" about the Jesuits.

By the Mail.

It was rumored in New York yesterday, that Mexico had declared war against the United States. The Commercial gives this version of the story:—"The facts 'have this extent, no more.' Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, has received information from the British Minister at Mexico, that, soon after the passage of the annexing resolutions through the House was known in that city, the Mexican Government formally notified the representatives of foreign powers of its intention, should resolutions pass the Senate, to accept the fact as a *casus belli*. With this view it would assign a time within which resident citizens of the United States would be required to close their affairs and prepare to leave the country; and the Government would take the requisite measures to claim the fulfillment of the treaty stipulation by which the two powers agree, in the event of asserted wrong done by one to the other, that the injured party shall, before proceeding to any hostile acts, make a formal representation and demand of redress, through the ordinary channels of negotiation. Until after a refusal to make this redress, a resort to force is inhibited by the treaty. It will be seen from this exposition that the rumor has run far in advance of the facts."

The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court have found indictments against Capt. John S. Pendleton and others of his crew for piracy. They were brought home some time ago, it will be remembered, from the coast of Africa, where it is alleged they were engaged in the slave trade. [Baltimore Patriot of Friday.]

The powder mill of J. P. Garesche, near Wilmington, Del., was blown up on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, killing one man and wounding one or two others. It is supposed that near 8000 pounds of powder were destroyed.

An Awful Conflagration.

By the subjoined distressing intelligence, extracted from the Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday morning, (and written, of course, on the preceding night,) it appears that all the most ancient and closely-built part of the manufacturing and flourishing city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been consumed by fire. The part described as having been destroyed is the southeastern section of the city, extending to and bordering on the Monongahela river.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 11th.

Pittsburg in Ruins.

We sit down to our desk with a sad heart to record the most fearful calamity which ever befel any city of the size of Pittsburgh. While we now write an awful fire is raging, consuming the fairest portion of our city, and no human being can tell where it will stay its ravages. It has now been burning for six hours, and amidst the confusion which reigns, it cannot be expected we shall give any thing like a particular statement of a calamity so extensive and involving such fearful ruin. What general particulars we can give we lay before our readers.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock on Thursday, in an old frame shed on the east side of Ferry street, used as a smoke house, immediately surrounded on two sides with old frame buildings. The weather was extremely dry, the wind blowing almost a gale from the west.

The houses adjoining, on Second street caught fire immediately. The engines at this time began to play, and, had there been a sufficiency of water, would have subdued the fire. But from want of water, and high wind, the fire extended across Second street to the Globe Cotton Factory, which, together with a dwelling adjoining, was consumed. The Third Presbyterian Church was on fire, but was saved with great exertion. The fire, also, about the same time, extended across Ferry street, to the west side, where it consumed some six or eight dwellings, when it was stopped in that direction, the wind being favorable.

But it was east of Ferry street where the fire raged with most fury. It immediately extended towards Market street, sweeping every house on both sides of Second street, and the whole square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second, and Front streets, except one building, the warehouse of the Cotton Factory. In the square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second, and Third streets, every building was destroyed except the Third Church, and Johnston & Stockton's printing office, and the American office. The square bounded by Market, Ferry, Front, and Water streets was saved, with but little injury.

The fire crossed Market at Front street, and then began to rage with awful fury. This was about two o'clock P. M., and the wind had increased to a perfect gale. The fire absolutely appeared to dance from roof to roof, and in an incredibly short space of time the three immense squares, composed mostly of warehouses, bounded by Market and Wood, and extending from Third to the river, were a sea of flame.

The heat by this time was tremendous. Wood street formed no barrier at all. The flames went hissing across as if eager for their prey. They also crossed Third street, below the new Post Office, and went rushing up Wood street across Fourth, and Wood street was a sea of fire from the river to Diamond alley!

But this was not all. The fire had become ungovernable. The arm of man was impotent. Even the goods removed to the streets for safety were seized upon and destroyed. On, on, marched the raging element. A sea of flame rolls on from Wood street to Smithfield. The Monongahela House, that noblest of modern hotels, is surrounded with flames—it takes fire! Still the ruin rolls on—crossing Smithfield street and Grant street, and sweeping Scotch Hill entirely. Even the Canal does not stop it. The Gas Works take fire, and directly all Kensington is in flames, and the fire rolls on and is only stopped in that direction, about one mile from where it commenced, from the want of food to feed its voracious maw.

In the mean time the Monongahela Bridge has taken fire and is entirely consumed. The Pittsburgh Bank, supposed to be fire-proof, extending from Third to Fourth streets, is in flames. The Mayor's Office is also on fire, and the new Post Office is in great danger.

Let any one who is acquainted with Pittsburgh survey this scene, and look over the extent of ground covered by this vast conflagration. So rapid did the flames progress that, at one time, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the fire was raging with undiminished fury over a space extending from Market street, at the corner of Third, down Market street to the river, up the river to the upper end of Kensington or Pipetown, opposite to Birmingham, down from Kensington to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Diamond alley, down Diamond alley to the large brick warehouse on Wood street, across Wood, extending in a diagonal direction towards the Bank, up Fourth street to the Mayor's office, and across to Third street, the place of beginning. In all this vast space, the very heart of the city, including most of the warehouses of our manufacturers, and our

principal wholesale grocers and commission merchants, there is not a house standing that we know of.

Twenty squares are entirely destroyed, and several parts of squares, besides all of Pipetown, and all the buildings around Bakewell's Glassworks, which were also consumed.

The loss of property must be immense. We shall not attempt to compute it. The fire spread so rapidly that it is impossible to save property. The First street merchants, whose immense warehouses were full of goods, groceries, and Pittsburgh manufactures, removed the goods to the wharf, which they covered over its whole extent, down to the water edge, but there they caught fire, and most of them were consumed.

Among the public buildings destroyed are the Pittsburgh Bank, the Monongahela House, the Merchant's Hotel, the Mayor's office, known as Philo Hall, and all our Pittsburgh insurance offices. The Chronicle and Age offices were removed. The Chronicle lost its press. The Presbyterian Advocate and Protestant Unionist offices are both destroyed. But it is impossible for us to attempt to give the particulars of this dreadful calamity. Pittsburgh has received a dreadful blow, but we trust she will arise from her ashes.

At this time (seven o'clock Thursday evening) the fire is not extending, but yet raging with awful sublimity in the burnt district. Hundreds and hundreds of families are homeless and homeless, and their goods fill the streets. To add to the distress, the Gas Works are destroyed, and our city will be involved in darkness as soon as the lurid flames die away.

Millions of dollars will not repair the loss experienced. For extent of loss and wide-spread desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled it. To-morrow we shall be able to give more particulars.

LATER.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle of Saturday morning states the number of houses consumed at 1,200, of which about 700 were dwellings, depriving at least 4,000 persons of house and home. The burnt district is a mile in length, with an average breadth of 160 yards, making an area of about 60 acres. Only one life is known to have been lost—a Mrs. Brooks, who was burnt in her house on Third street. The vaults of the BANK OF PITTSBURGH and the iron safes of Mr. KRAMER and STREET & JONES, Brokers, have been opened and their contents found almost entirely unharmed.

LATER FROM PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh papers of Saturday, the 12th inst., furnish some further details of the fire.

We have just returned, says the Post, from an hour's walk among the ruins of the disastrous conflagration. Frightful as was the progress of the flames, and terrible as the havoc seemed while it was going on, nobody can realize the losses and privations our citizens have sustained until he walks through the forest of naked chimneys which mark the path of the destroying element.

Of the 1200 houses which were estimated as the number lost, about 700 were dwellings, and we suppose at least 4,000 persons have been thrown out of house and home.

We mentioned that one woman, Mrs. Brooks, was burned in her house, in Third street. We have heard of no other loss of life, though fears are entertained for Samuel Kingston, Esq., and Mr. John Johnston, of Allegheny city, who have not been seen since the fire.

On Friday the vaults of the Bank of Pittsburgh were opened, and the books, papers and money, were found almost unharmed.

It is impossible to calculate the loss. Merchants, mechanics, workmen—all, all have been ruined. Nor do we believe that the insurance offices will ever be able to pay one hundredth part of the property insured by them. Ruin stores hundreds of families in the face that on the previous morning rose from their beds with plenty of this world's goods, and have now no place to lay their heads.

The Post Office and adjoining buildings, on the north-east corner of Third and Market sts., have been saved. Everything valuable, however, was removed from the stores, printing offices, &c., in the block. The letters, &c., were taken from the Post Office.

From the place where the fire commenced to where it was arrested, is about a mile and a quarter.

Men who were on Thursday worth thousands are now bankrupt. It has been estimated that the burnt district contains about sixty acres. The total loss, in dollars, cannot be arrived at with any kind of accuracy—it is estimated at twelve millions.

All the insurance offices are broken up—they will not be able to pay two per cent. Only about \$15,000 were taken in insurance companies in other cities.

The loss of the Monongahela bridge and the University is among the greatest the city has endured. The Monongahela bridge was erected 25 years ago, and cost \$110,000.

The Dismal Swamp took fire on the high land in the vicinity of the Land Company's depot, near Suffolk, and descending into the swamp, swept along the sides of their canal to Lake Drummond, destroying all their shingles, and a large quantity of firewood belonging to individuals. The Norfolk Herald of the 10th says the fire is still raging, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage it may cause in the destruction of lumber, firewood and timber.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.
Newport.
URDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

THE N. Y. STEAM BOATS.—The no.
Steamer NEPTUNE has resumed her
between this place and New York.
arrived here on Thursday morning
the first time this season. The Nep-
is a splendid boat, has been put in
plete order, with new boilers, and is
very respect equal to any boat in the
nd; she is commanded by Capt. Wm.
rns, who for many years has guided
in safety. We also learn that Mr.
chard, the polite and gentlemanly
k of last year still remains on board.
The old line have also commenced
ning two of their boats daily, the
endid steamer Massachusetts, Capt.
mstock, and the Narragansett, Capt.
mchester, will run from New York
(Sunday excepted) via Newport
Providence, three times a week; and
ee times a week via Stonington and
vidence Railroad.
The Rhode Island is undergoing ex-
nsive improvements and alterations,
nd will be ready to take the place of the
narragansett about the first of May.
The proprietors of the old line have
mpty furnished the ladies' cabin of
Massachusetts and Rhode Island with
celebrated self inflating Nautilus
Preserver.

Case of Gordan.
Disagreement of the Jury.—The Jury
the case of the State vs. Nicholas S.
ordan, came in this morning (says the
vidence Gazette of Thursday) at half
of 10 o'clock, having been absent since
o'clock, p. m. on Tuesday. The fore-
an stated to the Court that they had
agreed, and that there was no proba-
ity that they could agree, and asked to
be discharged. Whereupon they were
mitted by the Court.
We are told by one of the Jurors, that
they stood nine for acquittal, and three
er convictions.
A motion will to day be made to admit
the prisoner to bail, and the question will
be argued on Monday next.

The Postmaster general, in preparing
for the new postage law, has advertised
for proposals to furnish 15,000 balances
for the various post offices in the United
States, constructed on a plan best cal-
culated to ascertain the weight of letters,
to weigh from half an ounce to eight
ounces. Proposals not to be consid-
ered unless accompanied by samples. It
is desirable that the whole number of
balances indicated shall be furnished by
the first of July; but the bidder will
designate the time at which he can fur-
nish the same.

We understand that the President has
this day dismissed Lieut. Wm. Decatur
Hurst from the navy. It had been
ascertained that Lieut. Hurst, while em-
ployed as first lieutenant of the United
States brig Truxton, on the coast of
Africa, and exercising the duties of chief
executive officer of that vessel, engaged
in a duel with a midshipman under his
command. It is said, and not denied,
that Lieut. Hurst, on an intimation of
an intention by Passed Midshipman
Creighton to appeal, for some alleged
wrong received from Lieut. Hurst, to
higher authority, told that officer that
such appeal was unnecessary, as he,
Lieut. H., would give him personal sat-
isfaction.

The President has seized the earliest
opportunity to express, by the strongest
action, his disapprobation of the course
pursued by an officer, who should have
set an example of discipline and subordi-
nation. It cannot be doubted, that, after
due inquiry into the conduct of all the
officers engaged in the duel, who are now
absent on the African station, such further
measures will be taken as are necessary
to promote just discipline in the navy.

Washington Globe 12th.

Polly Bodine, charged with murder
and arson, on Staten Island, has at length
been tried and found guilty. A bill of
exceptions is preparing by her counsel,
on which to ground a motion for a new
trial.

A Son killed by his Father.—At
Clyde, Wayne Co. (N. Y.) a dreadful acci-
dent occurred on the 1st inst., which
was town-meeting day. A number of
men had collected together in the streets,
among whom was a man named George
Brown, and his son, knocked off hats, by
which the old man had become some-
what exasperated, and had cautioned
them not to touch him again. Soon after,
his son came up behind him and forced
his hat off, and then started and ran.—
The father pursued and threw a club at
him, which hit him on the head imme-
diately over the left ear, which fractured
the skull and ruptured the greater men-
geal artery, causing a compression of the
brain, which resulted in death in about
twelve hours.

APPOINTMENTS.—Barrington Anthony
has been appointed Marshal of the Dis-
trict of Rhode Island, in the place of
Sylvester Harshorne, removed.

Walter S. Burges, has been appointed
District Attorney for the District of
Rhode Island, in place of Richard W.
Greene, removed.

Terrible Destruction of Property in Mil-
waukee.—Over Thirty Buildings Burn-
ed—Eighty Thousand Dollars'
worth of Property Destroyed

On Sunday morning, April 6th, a fire
broke out in a small wooden building op-
posite the Cottage Inn, and spread with
frightful rapidity, consuming two entire
squares before its progress was arrested.
On Water street, commencing at the
corner of Water and Michigan streets,
the Tremont House, owned by the Far-
mers' and Mechanics' Bank Michigan,
and occupied by Messrs Holman & Jones,
was the first to fall. Loss of Messrs
Holman & Jones about \$4000—no in-
surance. The buildings were worth
\$3000.

On Main street a number of snug
dwelling houses were burned, sweeping
the whole square from Water to Main
street, and from Michigan, with the ex-
ception of a barn and two or three small
tenements on Huron street. Two of the
dwelling houses were owned by Robert
Legg, the industrious porter of the Mil-
waukee House, and not insured.

The whole amount of loss cannot be
less than Eighty Thousand Dollars—n-
bout one half covered by insurance.

A number of persons were seriously
injured by the explosion of powder in
the variety store, among whom were N.
A. McClure and Samuel Robinson. A
German was injured by the falling of one
of the fire hooks, while pulling down a
building.

The weather was very calm when the
fire broke out, which alone saved it from
spreading to a greater extent. At one
time there was reason to fear it would
cross Michigan street, and sweep the
whole business portion of the East Ward.
As it is, some of our most respectable
citizens are ruined.—Milwaukee (W. T.)
Courier, 6th inst.

LOSS BY THE PITTSBURGH FIRE.—A
Committee appointed for the Corporation
of Pittsburgh, has made a minute exami-
nation into the loss by the late calamity,
and the following is the result of the
investigation:—

982 buildings burnt, value \$2,566,500
Personal property burnt 913,450

\$3,479,950

This does not include money or per-
sonal property owned by young men, or
persons not keeping house. The Gazette
adds that in calculating the value of real
estate, the committee have estimated the
cash value of the improvement as they
were before the fire, and not what it will
require to repair or rebuild them, which
must exceed the above estimate at least
25 per cent.

The Pittsburgh Insurance Offices.—
The Pittsburgh Gazette says the situa-
tion of the insurance offices in that unfor-
tunate city, is much more favorable than
was at first apprehended, and it is be-
lieved that they will be able to pay a
very large per centage on all their losses
by the recent fire. The amount insured
does not exceed \$850,000, and is proba-
bly not more than \$800,000. This, of
course, involves the entire loss of capital,
which will of itself produce great dis-
tress, among the stockholders, but it leaves
the insured much better off than was ex-
pected.

The Nantucket Inquirer and the Nan-
tucket Telegraph, both daily papers,
have been purchased by Edward W.
Cobb, Esq., connected with the former
paper, who will publish the united papers
under the old name of the Inquirer.

Death of Rev. Dr. Milnor.—We are
pained to announce the decease of the
Rev. Dr. James Milnor, D. D., Rector of
St. George's church in New York, who
died suddenly on Tuesday, 8th inst. aged
about 70.

He had just gone to bed in health and
cheerfulness when he was seized with
suffocation, and in a few minutes ex-
pired. The disease was in the heart.—
He had before been brought very low
by disease in the same region, though
termed by the physicians gout in the
stomach.

Dr M. was a native of Pennsylvania,
and for 16 years was a distinguished
lawyer in the city of Philadelphia. For
many years he was a member of Con-
gress, and took part in the councils of the
nation in the discussion of the declaration
of war in 1842.

For a period of twenty-eight years he
has presided over one of the largest par-
ishes in the city, and one whose commu-
nicants were the most numerous.

In possession of an ample fortune, and
of the most benevolent feeling, he devo-
ted his services, and wealth in doing
good among his fellow men.

Dr Thomas Sewall, one of our oldest
resident physicians, and well known in
Europe as well as throughout the United
States, died this morning, at one o'-
clock, of pneumonia. He was in the 59th
year of his age.—Washington Madison-
ian of 10th inst.

A destructive fire occurred at Newark
on Tuesday morning, beginning in Crane's
cabinet factory, rear of 333 Broad street.
The total loss is more than \$20,000.

MAN LOST OVERBOARD.—As the
steamer Narragansett was on her way
last Saturday night, between 12 and 1
o'clock, when within about 25 miles of
Stonington, a man by the name of Ru-
fus Pickett, from Portland Me., threw
himself overboard and was lost. He
was a respectable looking, well dressed
man apparently about 40 years of age
—and in a state of insanity, undoubtedly
occasioned by losing all his money by
some cause unknown, in New York.

TRANSFER OF THE GLOBE.—The
Globe of Monday contains the agree-
ment entered into between Blair & Rives
and Ritchie and Heiss for the transfer of
that establishment by the former to the
latter. The good will and subscription
list are transferred without charge, the
building, types, &c. being paid for ac-
cording to the appraisal of disinterested
persons. Blair & Rives assign as a
reason for the transfer the known fact
that the paper under their management
has incurred the enmity of a portion of
the party, and they remark that "it is the
good fortune of the conductor of the
new official organ not to have offended
any portion of those whose adhesion to
the party is necessary to its safety and
success."

Brighton Market, Monday, April 14.
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 520 Beef Cattle, 90 pairs
of Working Oxen, 420 Sheep, and 2175 swine—
75 Best Cattle remained unsold.
Poultry.—H of Cattle.—Last week's prices
were fully sustained. Extra 6 25; first quality
5 75 a 6; second quality \$3 50 a 5 75; third
quality 4 75 a 5 25.
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$62, 70, 75, 78
and 190.
Sheep.—Sales from \$2 to 5.
Swine.—Lots to peddle, 4 1-2c for Sows,
and 5 1-2c for Barrows; Ohio hogs, 4 a 4 1-2c.
for sows, 5 1-2c and 6 1-2c.

Temperance Notice.
IT A Lecture on the subject of Temper-
ance will be delivered before the Young Men's
Temperance Society at the Town Hall, on
THURSDAY EVENING, April 23th, by Mr.
A. F. DYER, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock

MARRIED.

In Providence, 15th inst, by the Rev. Mr.
Bradford, Mr. Erasmus D. Everett, of Boston,
to Miss Sarah Low, daughter of the late Hon.
Thomas Holden, of Warwick, R. I.

DIED.

In this town on the 12th inst, after a long
illness, Mrs. Mary Davis, wife of Mr. Na-
thaniel Davis, Jr. aged 24 years.

On the 14th inst, after a long and painful
illness, Mrs. Mary S. Voss, wife of the late
Mr. Thomas Voss, aged 64 years.

In Portsmouth, on the 9th inst. Mrs.
Mary Shum, widow of the late Borden
Shum, Esq.

In Seaboard, R. I. March 19th, after a long
illness, Mr. John H. Smith, aged 64 years.

In Providence, on the 5th inst, Mr. Thomas
Spencer, son of Christopher Spencer, Esq. of
Warwick, aged 24 years; On the 13th, Mar-
tia L., daughter of Benjamin Lewis, aged
16 years.—On Monday last, Mrs. Lucretia,
wife of Mr. Thomas Chase, aged 31 years.

In Warren on the 7th, Capt. William Hailo,
aged 77 years.

In Barrington 28th ult, Mr. George L. Mar-
shall, formerly of New Shoreham, aged 28.

At Greensboro' Ms, on the 21st ult, Mr.
Benjamin Bushie, aged 115 years, a native of
Old Swansey, Ms.

MONDAY, April 13.

Brig Factor, Handy, fm Eastport for Bridge-
port.
Sloop North Falmouth, Nye, fm New York
for Falmouth.
Propeller Eudora, Brown, fm New York for
Full River.

Passed up this afternoon, two large barques,
Sloops Essex, Collins, fm Fall River for
New York; Kienzi, Durfee, fm New York
for Providence; Bait, Mathews, fm Yarmouth
for Hartford; Swan, Kelly, fm do for do.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Sch'r Oscar Coles, Williams, fm Norfolk.
Sloops Mary Anna, Burt, fm Taunton for
Wareham; Industry, Williams, fm do.
Sch'r's Banner, Lewis, fm Boston for Providence;
Maria, Baker, fm Dennis for Norfolk;
New Harbor, Eldridge, fm Yarmouth for Nor-
folk; Princess, Rickett, fm Providence for
Philadelphia; Harriet, Baker, fm South Caro-
lina for Providence; Pacific, Swift, fm New
Bedford for Norfolk; splendid, Crowell, fm
Boston for New York.

Sloop James Bennett, Smith, fm Albany for
Providence; Despatch, Malin, fm Portsmouth,
R. I. for Gold Spring; Branch, Mayo, fm
Chatham for Hartford.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Sch'r's Delaware, Coleman, fm Wilmington
for Thomaston; Cynthia Davis, Wiley, fm
Black Creek for Boston; Mary, Crane, fm
Canaan for New Bedford.

Sloop Roanoke, Titus, fm Portsmouth for
Huntington; William Luce, fm Bristol for
Albany.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Sch'r's Abraham Brown, Davis, fm Fall Riv-
er for Philadelphia; Columbia, Berry, fm Ca-
lais for do; Othello, Swalley, fm do for Providence;
Edna Lawton, Lamphere, fm New
Haven for do.

ton for Richmond; Deriah, Landiker, fm
Providence for Bath.
Sch'r Mary, Tingley, fm Hartford for Bos-
ton; George Washington, fm Calais.
Sloop Kienzi, Durfee, fm Providence for N.
York.

Cleared.—Ship Martha, Gifford, Pacific
Ocean.

Marine Memoranda.

Brig Octavia, Smith, went to sea 8th from
Philadelphia for Porto Rico.
Brig Peshontas, Wade, arr at New York
11th, 6 from Norfolk.

Sch'r Franklin Greene, Wiley, eld at Ha-
vana 27th for N. Orleans.
Sch'r Export, Swasey, arr at Matanzas 23th
from Havana.

Sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, eld at N. Orleans
2d for Vermilion Bay.
Sch'r Yantic, Staples, hence, arr at Nor-
folk 3d.

Sch'r Direct, Briggs, arr at New York 9th
fm Baltimore.
Arr at Norfolk, 12th, sch'r. Charles, Wood-
ard, fm this port.

Ship Maine, Littlefield, was on the Bar at
N. Orleans, 4th inst, bound out.
At N. Orleans 4th, brig Robt. Bruce, Gard-
ner, fm Savannah via Havana; sch'r. Frank-
lin Green, Wiley, this port, via Havana; eld
brig Tasso, Burdick, New York.

Arr at Boston 13th, barque Ariel, (new.)
Weeden, fm Bristol.
In port at Savannah 11th, brig Gen. Cobb,
Hammond, for Baltimore.

WHALEERS.

Spoken Jan. 7th, lat. 39 S, 143 W. DAMON,
Porter, of this port, 40 bbls sp. on board, bound
to the coast of Chili.

Weekly Almanac.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Sun, Mon, High, Low. Rows for APRIL 19th to 25th.

Full Moon 22d 1h 42m morning

New Goods,

THIS DAY OPENED BY

E. W. LAWTON & SON,

A very large supply of

New & FASHIONABLE GOODS,

SELECTED during the last fortnight in
Boston and New York, which
they respectfully ask their friends and
customers to call and examine.

Their Carpet Room has been
replenished by new purchases with up-
wards of

6,000 YARDS

of Woolen Carpetings,

At all prices, from 50 cents to \$1.75 per
yard, and corresponding additions of all
the articles usually found in a Carpet
Warehouse, such as, Hearth Rugs,
cloths, straw matings, door mats, list
carpets, stair rods, &c. &c.

Newport, April 19.

Long Room Replenished.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Clothing,

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

LOOK to your interest by calling at J. M.

Hammett's Cloth and Clothing Estab-
lishment, No. 133 1-2 Thames st., where you
will find Clothing to suit the fancy and like
wise the pocket. The subscriber is now ready
for the Spring and Summer trade, having
received from Boston a large and beautiful as-
sortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, VEST-
INGS, CRAVATS, &c. &c., which he will sell at
prices lower than goods of the same quality
can be bought for in this State.

All classes of persons, whether merchants,
lawyers, laborers, clerks, seamen, or gentle-
men of leisure, may safely calculate on find-
ing at this establishment all articles appertain-
ing to a gentleman's wardrobe, so that they
can be furnished at the shortest notice and in
the most economical manner, without the
necessity of looking elsewhere.

Please to recollect that this is the Cheap
Store. The people of Newport and vicinity
have already saved by purchasing at this es-
tablishment, and they too will understand
their own interest to need prompting now.

Don't forget, 25 per cent saved in buying
your clothing is an important item.

J. M. HAMMETT.

Newport April 19.

HATS & CAPS.

THE subscribers have just received a

large and elegant assortment of Hats
and Caps, comprising a great variety and
desirable patterns. Will receive this day,
two cases of "Paris" Hats, a splendid ar-
ticle. Boys' Cloth Caps as low as 50 cts.

The public are respectfully invited to
call and examine our stock previously to
purchasing, as it will be sold at the lowest
possible prices.

Gentlemen of Newport, we have hats to sell.
The beauties of which, no tongue can tell.
If you wish for a Hat from the finest of BEAVER.
Please call at the store of Parker & Weaver.

N. B. Hats and Caps made at the shortest
notice. PARKER & WEAVER.

Newport, April 19, 1845.

Newport Exchange Bank.

THE stockholders are hereby notified
that a meeting for the choice of Di-
rectors, will be held at the Banking Room
on MONDAY May 5th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

A dividend of six per cent has been de-
clared, payable on or after the first Mon-
day of May. JOHN STERNE.

Newport, April 19.—3w. [Cashier.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
For Newport & Providence.

The Steamer

IOLAS,

CAPT. B. F. WOOLSEY.

Will leave Providence and Newport, as
follows until further notice:—
Leave Newport every morning (Sunday ex-
cepted,) at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Provi-
dence every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The above arrangement will commence on
Tuesday April 22, 1845.

FARE 50 cents.
N. B. The Iolas will carry Freight cheaper
than any other conveyance.

April 19.

Real Estate for Sale.

The estate corner of Thames,
Marlboro' and Duke streets,
consisting of a dwelling and
bake house, stable, wood
house, &c., with a good well of water on
the premises.

It not sold previous to the 2d of May,
it will then be sold at public auction.—
Enquire of E. T. ALLAN.

April 19.

LOST,

ON Tuesday afternoon last, somewhere be-
tween the residences of Mrs. Harter, and
the Ocean House, a large CAMBRO broastpin.
Whoever has found the same and will leave it
at this Office, shall be suitably rewarded.

April 19.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of
A. Gyles Barney, late of Newport, dec.,
are requested to make immediate payment to
PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.

Newport, April 19 1845.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed
by the Court of Probate of Middle-
town, Guardian to the estates of his chil-
dren: James H. Peckham, Charles Peck-
ham, and Eliza Peckham, minors, under
the age of 14 years, and having qualified
himself by giving bonds as the law directs,
he hereby gives notice to all persons having
any demands against his said wards, to ex-
hibit the same to him within six months,
from the date hereof.

AUGUSTUS PECKHAM.

Middletown, April 18, 1845.—6w.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber having been chosen by Wil-
liam B. Deblois, a minor over the age of
fourteen years, as his guardian, and ap-
proved by the Court of Probate of Portsmouth,
and has given bonds as the law directs for the
faithful discharge of the duties of said office.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having
claims against his said ward, to exhibit
the same to him within six months from the
date hereof.

SETH R. ANTHONY.

Portsmouth, April 19, 1845.—6w.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber having been chosen by Wil-
liam B. Deblois, a minor, over the age
of fourteen years, as his guardian, and ap-
proved by the Court of Probate of Portsmouth,
and has given bonds as the law directs for the
faithful discharge of the duties of said
office. Notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against his said ward, to exhibit
the same to him within six months from the
date hereof.

WILLIAM E. COOK.

Portsmouth, April 19, 1845.—6w.

NOTICE.

Town Council, Portsmouth, April 14, 1845.

THE Committee heretofore appointed by
this Council to lay out, mark and bound
a Road or Driftway on the island of Pru-
dence, (being within the corporate limits of
this town) presented their report with a map
or diagram of said Driftway, as laid out by
them. It is ordered that the same be received
and the consideration thereof be referred to
a Town Council, to be held at the Town
Hall in said Portsmouth, on the 2d Monday
of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., and that
previous notice be given in the Newport
Mercury, that all persons interested may ap-
pear if they think fit and make their objec-
tions, if any they have.

And whereas the Committee did not make
any agreement for damages with the owners
of the land, the Town Council have voted to
allow the sum of Ten Dollars to the owners
of each Farm through which the Driftway is
to pass, and ordered the Gate between the
Farm late belonging to George Irish, dec.,
and the Farm of William Dennis, to be made,
kept up and maintained forever by the owners
of the George Irish farm; the Gate between
the William Dennis farm and the south Har-
risoff farm, to be made, kept up and main-
tained by the owners of the south Harrisoff
farm forever; the Gate between the south &
north Harrisoff Farms, to be kept up and
maintained by the owners of the north farm
forever; the Gate between the north Harri-
soff Farm and the Farm of Brown & Ives,
to be made, kept up and maintained by the
owners of the Brown & Ives farm forever; the
Gate between the Farms of William Dennis
and John Brown Francis, forming the cross
Driftway, to be made, kept up and maintained
by the owners of the John Brown Francis
farm forever.

By order,
RICHARD SHERMAN.

April 19. Council Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 14.

ELISHA BROWNELL, Administrator
with the will annexed on the estate of
SYLVESTER GIFFORD.

late of Little Compton, dec., presents his
account on said estate for allowance, with
request that notice be given three weeks in
the Newport Mercury, that the same will be
taken into consideration at a Court of Probate
to be held at the Town Hall in said Little
Compton, on the 2d Monday in May next at
1 o'clock, p. m. and that all persons interested
appear at said time and place and be heard.

By order—witness
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

GRASS SEED, &c.

Timothy Seed,
Borden do.
Red Top do.
Clover do.

Also—SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS and
FLOWER SEEDS, a superior quality, for sale
low by

M. FREEBORN.

March 29.] 22 Broad Street.

Auctions.

Assignee's Sale.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst, at 9 o'-
clock, A. M. will be sold at Public
Auction, at the Ware House, recently
occupied by Wm. A. & D. M. Corges,
hall, in Church street.

A splendid assortment of FURNI-
TURE, consisting of Sofas, Couch-
es, Ottomans, Divans, Bureaus, Book-
cases, Grecian and Dining Tables, Bed-
steads, Wash Stands, Night Cabinets,
Looking Glasses, Mahogany Chairs, Cut-
pots, &c.

Also—A quantity of Hair Cloth;
Curled Hair; Bedposts; Mahogany &
other Lumber; one Feather Dressing
Machine; one Lath; one Press;
Benches, Fixtures, Cabinet Makers'
Tools, &c. &c.

Immediately after, will be
sold the two Buildings which
they occupied. Conditions
at time and place of sale.

JONATHAN T. ALMY, Assignee.

Newport, April 19, 1845.

Administrator's Sale of

Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of
Probate of Little Compton, will be sold
at Public Auction on SATURDAY,
April 26th at 2 o'clock, p. m. on the prem-
ises:—

ALL the right, title and interest which
William Wilbor, Esq. had at the time
of his decease in a piece of land lying in
Little Compton, containing by estimation,
twenty rods, and bounded West on a high-
way, North and East on land of Clarke
Wilbor, and South on land of Wm. B.
Wilbor and Jonathan Wilbor, together
with all the right in the buildings thereon
standing not specifically devised by the
last will of said deceased.

CLARKE WILBOR,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Little Compton, March 22, 1845.

Land at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on
THURSDAY, May 1st, 1845, at 2 o'-
clock, p. m., on the premises (3 miles from
Wickford, 1 mile from Bissels Mills land-
ing:—

ONE hundred and twenty-five Acres of
Land, 85 of which is covered with
young Wood, of twenty years growth.—
For

Agricultural.



Preparation of Land for CROPS.

Next in importance to manuring land liberally, is to pulverize it thoroughly. Let no haste to despatch your spring work prevent your giving your land a faithful plowing, harrowing, and if for grass or grain, a faithful rolling. Your success with your crops depends in a material degree on these conditions in the preparatory treatment of the soil.

If your ground intended for crops this spring was plowed last autumn, it will need less preparation than if the case was otherwise; still, it should be thoroughly stirred and powdered before putting in the seed.

Where you do plow, by all means plow deep—harrow both ways, and let the roller follow. If you have never pursued these practices heretofore, try them now, and we predict you will never be disposed to abandon them hereafter. Do not distrust the utility of these measures without giving them a trial.

The benefits that result from deep stirring and pulverization of the soil, and from the use of the roller, have been, comparatively, but little appreciated, because but little known, from actual experience. Lumps of soil, or soil and manure, may be in the soil inert from the time of preparing the land for the crop, till the time of harvesting the product: whereas if a little pains were taken to pulverize them, they would contribute to the sustenance of the crop, or by chemical action to the improvement of the soil.

If you intend to set out an orchard this spring, you could not do a better thing to ensure its success and promote your interest, than to subsoil plow the land where the trees are to stand—and we would strongly recommend the same operation on all other land intended for crops. The concurrent testimony which is borne in favor of the subsoil plow by all who have tested its merits, renders the recommendation of its use perfectly safe. Experience with it has fully confirmed what theory advanced in its favor—that it is second in importance to no other agricultural implement or invention.

Inability to afford the expenditure of a subsoil plow, spends full this amount annually for things which are not only of no service to him, but which are sheer follies. We never knew a man who had used a subsoil plow, who did not reply in answer to a question upon the subject, that he considered the cost of the plow was fully repaid him by the advantages resulting from the first year's use of it.—[N. E. Farmer.]

Peas, for early use, cannot be sown too soon after the ground is dry enough to work. Select a warm piece of ground, rather sandy, and do not put on too much rank or strong manure, as it tends to throw the peas too much into vines. The pea crop is a very profitable one in many situations.—Sown on a sod furrow, it furnishes an excellent preparation for wheat or any other crop. Very hot weather seems not to be favorable to the filling of peas; therefore it is advisable to sow them so early that they may get well advanced before the hottest and driest part of the summer comes on.

NEW TIN and SHEET IRON WARE Establishment.

THE subscribers have taken the store No. 127 Thames Street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs Finch & Engle, and have entered into co-partnership under the name of

Coggeshall & Bliss, for the purpose of manufacturing every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.—They will sell on REASONABLE TERMS to suit the times.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan and Britannia Ware. They also intend keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet and Cast Iron STOVES of the most approved patterns.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in the above line done to order. A share of public patronage is solicited with the assurance that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders in their line of business.

FREEBORN COGGESHALL, WILLIAM H. BLISS, Newport, Aug. 10, 1844.—if.

Strayed Away last Sunday, A White Barrow Pig, weighing about 130 lbs. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, shall be suitably rewarded by applying at this office. [April 12.]

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg SILENT, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Dye House, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazines,	Hosiery
Gloves,	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hodley, Portsmouth. February 19, 1844.

FOR SALE

ONE FOURTEENTH part of the ship **MARGARET**, as she now lies discharged, together with ONE FOURTEENTH part of all her Whaling apparatus, Casks, Provisions &c. For terms apply to **BENJ. MUMFORD,** Newport, March 22, 1845.—3w.

NOTICE.

THE following volumes are missing from the shelves of the Redwood Library:—1st vol. Madame de Sevigne's Letters; No. 19, vol. 10, Part 1st, letter G and H of the American Edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.—Persons having either of them in their possession will confer a great favor by returning them to the Library.

J. BARKER, Librarian. Newport, Feb. 22, 1845.

Marble and Brown stone MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the Manufactory of Marble and other Stone at the old stand No. 222, Thames-st., (North end,) where he will manufacture Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones of the first quality of Italian and American Marble and Slate, also hearths and free-stone work of all descriptions, stores and Grates all on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from any part of the Country faithfully executed. **PHILIP STEVENS.** Newport, June 15, 1844.—1yr.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

James Phillips, HAVING just received a new assortment of Goods of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, feels prepared to supply the public generally, assuring them that they can be bought as cheap if not cheaper, than any that has been offered in town. Please call and examine them, before buying. Smallest favours gratefully received, larger ones in proportion. March 29.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an old well tried, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, and continue to use and recommend it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are a few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the genuine. Call for it by its whole name, "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and avoid "Carter's Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the true article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon's Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

For sale in Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR.** Nov. 9, 1844.—6m.

FIRST Quality HARRIS JOINT LIME. For sale at No. 116, Thames street, by **IRISH & STEVENS.** April 12.

R. P. BERRY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office at Mr. S. Peckham's in Church street, second house from Thames street.

REFERENCES. James V. Turner, M.D.; H. E. Turner, M.D.; David King, M.D.; H. N. Pierce; of Newport. J. Holmes, M.D.; L. W. Briggs, M.D.; of Bristol. Newport, April 27.—if.

THE DENTIST. D. K. BOUTELLE, DENTIST.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that after several weeks absence he has returned again to Newport and has removed his office from No. 14 Thames street to No. 143 corner of Mary, where he has rooms conveniently arranged for the accommodation of his patrons. He tenders his thanks to his friends for the patronage extended to him in years past and trusts by proper attention to his profession to merit its continuance.

He performs all operations on the teeth necessary for their preservation, and inserts *incorruptible Teeth* from one to a full set in the most skillful manner on the atmospheric principle or otherwise, as the case may require, on reasonable terms and warrants satisfaction. Examination and advice gratis. March 1.

Paine's sure system of Writing.

THIS system of writing for ease, elegance, legibility and facility of attainment or execution, has no superior, each letter being formed by rule, measured and explained, and which the learner can acquire by close application in a course of 12 lessons. This is guaranteed to all who may avail themselves of this opportunity. See specimens of improvements by students, at the room.

Ladies and Gents meet in classes daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and from 7 1/4 to 9 in the evening. Terms \$1 per course, stationary included. Taught for a few weeks only at Mr. Hazard's School Room, No. 27 Thames street. [April 5.]

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan" NO 92 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery.

Extract of Rose, Do do Orange, Do do Honey, Do do Burgamot, Do do Myrtle, Do do Magnolia, Do do Woodbine, Milk of Rose, Balm of Camomile, Oil of Peppermint, &c. &c. &c. and all the French Lotion for chapped hands, Cold Cream and Lip Salve, German, French & American Cologne, Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, English, Winsor, and other soaps, Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON, Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

TO LET.

THE upper part of the House in Thames street, next north of the subscribers residence. For terms apply to **S. T. NORTHAM.**

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

The Rodman Gardiner House, in Pelham street, and the Angelica G. Gardiner house in Fair street, are for sale. For information apply to **JOSIAH C. SHAW.** March 29.—if.

FIRST quality of white lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, glass of all kinds and sizes, copal, japan and bright varnishes, red lead, black do, glue, sponge, brushes of all kinds, borax, gold leaf, rotten stone, bath brick, verdigrise, chalk, imperial green, ivory black, and every other article usually found in a Paint store, sold at the lowest cash prices, and on the most reasonable terms by **IRISH & STEVENS.** N. B. Particular attention paid to Papering. [March 8.]

FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, lying on the East side of this Island, and 4 1/2 miles from Newport, being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land; it is well fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has on it a double two story dwelling house, a good wash room, and a large double barn; all the above buildings are in good repair—there is also a well of good soft water, and a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—There is also a large full grown green orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit, and any one wishing to secure an independent life, will do well to purchase—it is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the firm of **IRISH & STEVENS,** and have purchased of William Stevens, his stock, and taken the stand recently occupied by him, No. 116, Thames street, where they are prepared to do all kinds of PAINTING and GLAZING business, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. **ALBERT IRISH, WM. STEVENS, Jr.** Newport March 8, 1845.

For New York, Newport & Fall River.

The steam Propeller **Eudora,** Capt. William Brown, will leave Fall River every Tuesday at 1 o'clock, and Devens' wharf Newport at 3 o'clock p. m., for New York. Returning, leaves New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock, from Old Slip for Fall River via Newport. For freight and passage apply to **CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.** Devens' Wharf. April 5.]

TO LET and possession given immediately. The commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, belonging to the subscriber, at the fork of Broad & Spring streets. The House is new and in the best order in every part. On the premises is a never failing well of excellent water, a brick cistern for rain water led into the basement, and a wood house in the yard. A tenant is desired of good character and one that will be punctual in payment, quarterly; none other need apply. **Z. L. HAMMOND.** Feb. 8.

Linnean BOTANIC GARDEN AND Nursery, Late Prince's Flushing, L. I. near New York.

THE new Descriptive Catalogue not only of Fruit, but also of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants cultivated and for sale at this ancient and celebrated Nursery, (known as Prince's,) and by the above title for nearly fifty years.) with directions for their culture. may be had gratis on application to the new Proprietors by mail, post paid, or to **CHARLES N. TILLEY,** No. 142, Thames street, Newport, R. I., by The collection at this establishment is unrivalled, and prices generally very much reduced; and the proprietors flatter themselves that the Catalogue will be found to surpass in extent of information and usefulness, anything of the kind ever before presented to the public, and to be worthy of a permanent place in the library of the Horticulturist. Orders will be promptly executed. **WINTER & CO., Proprietors.** March 15, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice, that he has taken the Store, corner of Banister's wharf and Thames street, and directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Jellies, Spices, Catsups, Pickles, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Nuts, bottled and Draft Ale; bottled Cider, Porter & Beer by the dozen or single bottle; bottled and Fountain Soda Water, with or without Syrups, by the doz. or single bottle; Havana and Principe Cigars; Fine Cut Chewing, Turkish and American Smoking Tobacco; Pipes, Bird Cages and Bird Seed; and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. **T. S. STANHOPE.** Newport, May 18th.—if.

REMOVAL.

JAMES PHILLIPS RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store No. 108 Thames street, (formerly occupied by Tho's G. Brown & Sons) where he intends keeping an assortment of

DRY GOODS, consisting of French, English and American Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Summer Goods, Scarfs, Collars, Bosoms, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ready made Clothing, and all other articles usually kept by Tailors.

Having made an arrangement with Wm. H. Green, an experienced workman, he is prepared to make Garments to order in the most fashionable styles. N. B. Please call and examine for your selves, as all goods will be sold cheap. Newport, March 15.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform his customers and the public that he has sold out his establishment, and given up his Painting business to Messrs. **IRISH & STEVENS,** who will continue the same at the old stand, 116, Thames street, and he cheerfully recommends them to the patronage of his friends and customers. All those indebted to the subscriber, and those having demands against him, are requested to call and settle the same immediately at the old stand. **WILLIAM STEVENS.** March 8, 1845.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is **\$150,000.** All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes,	Solomon Townsend,
Wilbur Kelly,	Tully D. Bowen,
Robert R. Stafford,	Nathaniel Bishop,
Amos D. Smith,	George S. Rathbone,
Resolved Waterman,	Caleb Harris and
Shubael Hutchings,	Jabez Bullock,
Ebenezer Kelley,	

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention. Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to **GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.** **WILLIAM RHODES, President.** **ALLEN O. PECK, Sec'y.** American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE been receiving this week a very large and elegant assortment of CARPETS, from the Lowest prices to the most Elegant Threeply. Please call and see them. Newport, April 5th.

COAL.

THE best quality of RED ASH and LEHIGH COAL, constantly on hand and for sale, at as low a rate, for cash, as can be bought in Newport, by the subscriber, on the Perry Factory wharf. **NICHOLAS GIFFORD.** Newport, April 12, 1845.—6m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator on the estate of **GYLES BARNEY,** late of Newport, dec., requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to **PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.** Newport, Oct. 12, 1844.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber has been chosen by her daughter, **LYDIA B. TORREY,** a minor over 14 years of age, as her guardian, and approved by the Court of Probate of Middletown, and has given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the duties of said office.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against her said ward, to exhibit the same to her within six months from the date hereof. **CAROLINE C. TORREY, Guardian.** Middletown, Feb. 17, 1845.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of **JOSEPH CONGDON,** late of Jamestown, dec., and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, all persons having demands against the said estate are requested to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to **BENJAMIN CONGDON, Adm'r.** Jamestown, March 28.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the Creditors of the estate of **GYLES BARNEY,** late of Newport, & 6 months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their claims before said Commissioners, we will attend at the house of Peter P. Remington, on the 2d Saturdays in March, April and May next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding on such claims as may be presented against said estate. **CLARKE BURDICK, JAMES LAWTON, ANDREW WINSLOW, } Comm'rs.** All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator.** Newport, Nov. 9, 1844.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Administrator on the estate of **JOHN BROWNELL,** late of Portsmouth, dec. and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law, he therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay. **SAMUEL ANTHONY, Adm'r.** Portsmouth Feb. 14, 1845.

THE subscriber having been chosen by William Henry Peabody, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of Benjamin and Abby Peabody, late of Newport, both dec., guardian of the person and estate of said Wm. H. Peabody, and approved by the Court of Probate of Newport, and having been appointed by said Court guardian of the person and estate of said Benjamin and Abby Peabody, and having given bond as the law directs, hereby gives notice thereof, and all persons having claims against his said wards are notified to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof. **JEREMIAH PEABODY, Junr.** Newport, Feb. 15.—6w.

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